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**EXHIBIT 09** 

## EXHIBIT 33

1	THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON
3	MEDFORD DIVISION
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5	ARNAUD PARIS,
6	Petitioner, ) Case No. 1:22-cv-01593-MC
7	v. ) December 5, 2022
8	HEIDI MARIE BROWN,
9	Respondent.
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L2	
L3	COURT TRIAL
L4	EXCERPT OF TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
L5	BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHAEL J. MCSHANE
L6	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
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(Excerpt of proceedings began at 2:34 PM.)

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THE COURT: It does certainly suggest, within the body of Exhibit 23, that Ms. Brown's intent of entering into the July agreement was simply to perpetuate a fraud on both the French courts and her -- and Mr. Paris. So I do think it falls, generally, under the -- what we call the "crime fraud exception."

It certainly had an impact on whether he should have seen it or not seen it. And there's a lot of things people should probably not see as they're getting divorced, and, yet, they snoop through people's stuff. They get on people's computers, they get on their phones, they go through their bags. It happens, and it has an impact on what they believe to be happening, for better or for worse.

So I'm going to allow it. You know, I know that the Respondent's position is if it doesn't come in, then I have no jurisdiction, because Mr. Paris would not have known that, in fact, the children were being -- going to -- were being purposely held in the United States and were not to be returned to France.

But there's lots of other evidence that -- prior to filing the Hague Convention Act case -- that it was clear that -- at least on the evidence I have before me so far -- there's a lot of clarity that Ms. Brown did not intend on returning the

## children to France.

This is one piece that I think certainly goes towards that proof, but there's lots of other evidence in the case on which I would make that finding otherwise.

MR. STARKS: So perhaps we're to the point now where I offer it?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. STARKS: Okay. So I'm offering Exhibit 23.

THE COURT: I'm going to allow it over objection.

MS. SKINNER: And, Your Honor, if I could just make a few more points on the record for this one. I would cite to In re Grand Jury Investigation, 810 F.3d 1110, a Ninth Circuit case, where, in order for the Court to initially make a determination on whether or not the crime fraud exception exists, there has to be a prima facie showing by Petitioner that there's evidence to support the crime fraud exception. And that evidence has to be admissible, lawfully obtained evidence.

The Petitioner has no admissible or lawfully obtained evidence to support a prima facie case that the Court should even consider the crime fraud exception.

THE COURT: I'm just looking at my own experience.

Typically, I'm sent the privileged communication. I review it.

And usually there is no other evidence to suggest a fraud,

except the communication.

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If there is extrinsic evidence, it would be the fact that Ms. Brown entered into a parenting agreement in France and then made it very clear, in communications with her lawyer, she has no intent on following that agreement. I don't know what more I would need to make a finding that there's a prima facie case.

They can't prove fraud if they don't know of the fraud, except through the privileged communication. So I think the evidence is there, and I'm going to allow it.

MS. SKINNER: And, Your Honor, I would just place, again, a final objection on the record to -- objecting to the fact that now my client's attorney-client privilege has now been waived without her consent. And we'll need to then put a case on as to -- otherwise what we would be objecting to is privileged communications between her and her lawyer in order to argue this issue.

So, effectively, the door has been opened to attorney-client confidential communications to which she did not consent to and now is being placed in a position where she must present privileged communications in order to rebut this evidence.

THE COURT: That's up to you. But this, all I'm saying, is coming in under a waiver of privilege.

MS. SKINNER: And I would also object that this is a hearsay statement that is in no way able to be authenticated by this witness. He is not a party to any of this communication,

and so it's hearsay.

THE COURT: Well, at some point, I just use common sense on what the reality of this is. And I'm sure Mr. Starks will be asking your client if, in fact, she wrote this. If she denies it, then we can take it up at that time.

MS. SKINNER: Thank you, Your Honor.

(Excerpt of proceedings ended at 2:39 PM.)

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## CERTIFICATE

Arnaud Paris v. Heidi Marie Brown

1:22-cv-01593-MC

Court Trial Excerpt

December 5, 2022

I certify, by signing below, that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the record, taken by stenographic means, of the proceedings in the above-entitled cause. A transcript without an original signature, conformed signature, or digitally signed signature is not certified.

/s/Kendra A. Steppler, RPR, CRR Official Court Reporter

Signature Date: 1/10/2023